

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Wanted

WANTED—At once, a cook. Mrs. Geo. E. Crowell. 192-193
WANTED—Girl for general housework at once. Tel. 63-M. 190-191
WANTED—Fat cattle, sheep and calves. W. F. Richardson Co. 40-41
WANTED—Man used to working around saw mill. Holden & Martin. 193-194

WANTED—Man to make syrup. Address, Standard Bottle Works, White River Junction, Vt. 69-70
WANTED—Man on small farm; good wages. Telephone or write A. A. Hartford, Putney, Vt. 190-191

WANTED—Position by first-class chauffeur and repairman. Address "C," care Reformer Office. 194-195

WANTED—Apples delivered at depot Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 18 and 19; 25¢ per 100. F. L. Wellman. 194-195

WANTED—Several young men to work in wood turning factory. Experience not necessary. C. E. Bradley Corp., Putney, Vt. Phone 51. 190-191

WANTED—An office position with reliable firm, by a commercial teacher who has had some office experience. Maude Glazier, No. Leverett, Mass. 194-195

WANTED—Five more girls to work in penholder factory. Wages \$8.00 to \$11.00 per week. Board and room \$3.75. Experience unnecessary. Phone 51. C. E. Bradley Corporation, Putney, Vt. 170-171

For Sale

FOR SALE—Sand, gravel and lumber. H. G. Clark. 30-31
FOR SALE—Pigs. W. F. Walker, Dummerston, Vt. Phone 341-2. 194-195

FOR SALE—All kinds of dry wood. George M. Stark, Cedar Street 234-235
FOR SALE—Furniture and Ranges, new and second-hand at J. B. Dunton's.

FOR SALE—Hard and soft wood slabs; prompt delivery. Holden & Martin. 119-120
FOR SALE—Fourteen acre pig and poultry farm, 7 miles from Brattleboro. Apply Capt. Rennie, Salvation Army. 192-193

FOR SALE—Second-hand baby carriage at reasonable price, in good condition. Inquire 20 Organ Street. Tel. 674-M. 192-193

FOR SALE—New seven-room cottage, all hard wood finish, electric lights, hot and cold water, on lot 65 by 165. Inquire at 48 Fairview St. Phone 73-Y. 183-184

BUILDING LOTS—On Oak Grove Ave., Parkside Ave., Clark Ave., Canal St., Fairground Road. Cash or monthly payments. Modern building plans free. C. E. Allen. 172-173-174

NOTICE

Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) reward will be cheerfully paid for evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons who broke into my camp on Guilford St. recently.—C. E. Crowell.

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Hair Beautifier and Tonic and Dandruff Exterminator
And the only Hair Grower that produces "Natural Color," is past. Never a bottle returned. Remember, it is guaranteed. \$1.00 A BOTTLE.
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Others cost less but cannot do what 1907 has done.

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Here is a chance to get a good home at a reasonable price. House has seven rooms, with furnace, bath, hot and cold water; good sized barn; two minutes from car line; \$2,500.

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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

IN THE DAILY REFORMER

VILLA ALMOST
CAUGHT IN NET

Pershing's Men Came Near
Accomplishing Full Purpose of Expedition

TROOPERS BETWEEN
BANDIT AND HAVEN

Order of Withdrawal Came at Inopportune Time—Dodd's Men, with Shoes Worn Out, Left Bloody Footprints on the Rocky Trail.

Field Headquarters, American punitive expedition in Mexico, Oct. 2, (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—Regimental narratives of the five cavalry regiments that participated in the hunt for Villa, which have just been brought up to date and submitted to headquarters, show in detail how near the American troopers came to accomplishing the full purpose of their expedition.

They show that just after the Parral fight, on April 12, less than a month after the expedition had entered Mexico, and immediately prior to the order to withdraw northward from the Parral district, the Americans had run Villa, sorely wounded, to earth, and had cut off every avenue of his escape to the south into Durango.

When Major Frank Tompkins' hundred men were attacked at Parral, Villa, disabled, had hidden at Santa Cruz. Major R. L. Howze, with his hard-riding squadron of the Eleventh cavalry, close on the bandit's trail, had run by his quarry. General Pershing was at Satevo, directing operations. Colonel W. C. Brown, with five troops of the Tenth cavalry, Colonel H. T. Allen, with two troops of the Eleventh cavalry, Major Tompkins and Major Howze, four cavalry columns in all, were between Villa and the haven of safety he was seeking in the Sierra Madre, ready to beat the bush for him. Wounded, virtually alone, he apparently had little chance to evade capture or death. Orders for withdrawal came, however, after Parral, and the highwater mark of the expedition passed.

From the beginning of the border trouble it was to the cavalry that fell the responsibility of dispersing the Columbus raiders. That this task was accomplished is evidenced by figures showing that, of the 485 men who raided Columbus, 400 have been killed, wounded or captured. Full credit is given in the narratives for the co-operation of other branches of the service, notably in establishing advanced bases and maintaining the line of communication, but the fact remains that it was the cavalry that drove Villa in headlong, panic-stricken flight into Durango, 500 miles from the American border, scattered his bands to the four winds and set new records for marches under terrific handicaps. It also fought the four engagements that had an important bearing on the campaign: Dodd at Guerrero, March 28; Tompkins at Parral, April 12; Dodd at Tomache, April 21; and Howze at Ojo Azules, May 4. It was the victim, too, in the tragedy of April 21 at Carrizal.

Two of the five cavalry regiments now in Mexico, the Seventh and Tenth, crossed the line at Culberson's ranch early in the morning of March 16. Their dash to Colonia Dublan had been told and retold. The Thirtieth, which already had spent three and a half years on the border, crossed March 15 at Columbus, where it had been attacked March 9 by Villa. Two squadrons of the Fifth left Columbus on March 29 and were joined by the third squadron April 10 at the Mormon Lakes, near Dublin. The first detachment of the Eleventh entered Mexico March 17 by way of Culberson.

The marches of the Fifth may be summarized briefly as follows: Namiquipa, April 16; San Geronimo, April 23; Lake Itasca, April 24; San Antonio, May 3. About the time of the Scott-Oregon conference the regiment was given a district, with Satevo as headquarters, which it was ordered to search intensively for bandits. Each cavalry regiment was allotted a similar sector of Southern Chihuahua. The beating of the brush for Villistas, however, was never fully carried out. The Fifth on May 10, was made part of the provisional cavalry brigade to cover the withdrawal of the expedition northward at a time when 4,500 Carranzistas were reported to be within thirty miles

of the Americans. Since Carrizal it has been encamped at El Valle.

The Seventh, after completing its dash to Colonia Dublan with General Pershing's column, proceeded posthaste to San Miguel, where Villa was reported.

Poor guides caused delay and the bandit escaped. It then started toward Guerrero. This town was reached by forced marches twelve days out from the border, with a daily average of 32.12 miles. The longest day's march was on the detachments on reconnaissance covering 5,500 miles.

Mention is made that, during Dodd's historic ride, his men many times had only parched corn to eat. Nearly 300 miles was made in a single file, the troopers leading their mounts and a number of them leaving bloody footprints on the rocky trail, for their shoes had worn out. Officers and men lent their own money to buy food and forage, but it was not until the end of April that clothing could be secured. By that time the men were in a pitiable state. Two fights stand to the credit of the Seventh—Guerrero and Tomache.

The Thirteenth which arrived at Colonia Dublan on March 17, furnished the two picked troops which Major Tompkins commanded in his dash after Villa and which were halted at Guerrero. The itinerary of the remainder of the regiment embraced El Valle, Las Cruces, Namiquipa, San Geronimo, Lake Itasca and El Rubio, where it made its headquarters May 1 to hunt bandits in the district to which it had been assigned. It was concentrated at San Antonio on May 10 and later went into permanent camp at Colonia Dublan.

The history of the Tenth cavalry is a record of hard marching and hard luck. Short two troops when it was part of the column that entered Mexico from Culberson's ranch, it was divided on reaching Colonia Dublan. The first squadron, sent south on the Mexican northwestern, lost a number of men by injuries when their ramshackle train was wrecked. The third squadron participated in the vain march to San Miguel. It was joined March 24 by the first and both reached Namiquipa March 25. With the first squadron at San Diego del Monte, the second engaged in its first clash with the enemy at Agua Galiente on April 1. Three of the fifty Villistas routed were killed. On April 3 this squadron reached San Antonio and on April 6 it was at Cusi. Ordered on April 10 toward Parral as a flanking force, it arrived at a point twenty miles from that city just in time to reach Major Tompkins' squadron, which had retreated from that city. The regiment was concentrated during the retirement and camped at Colonia Dublan on May 19.

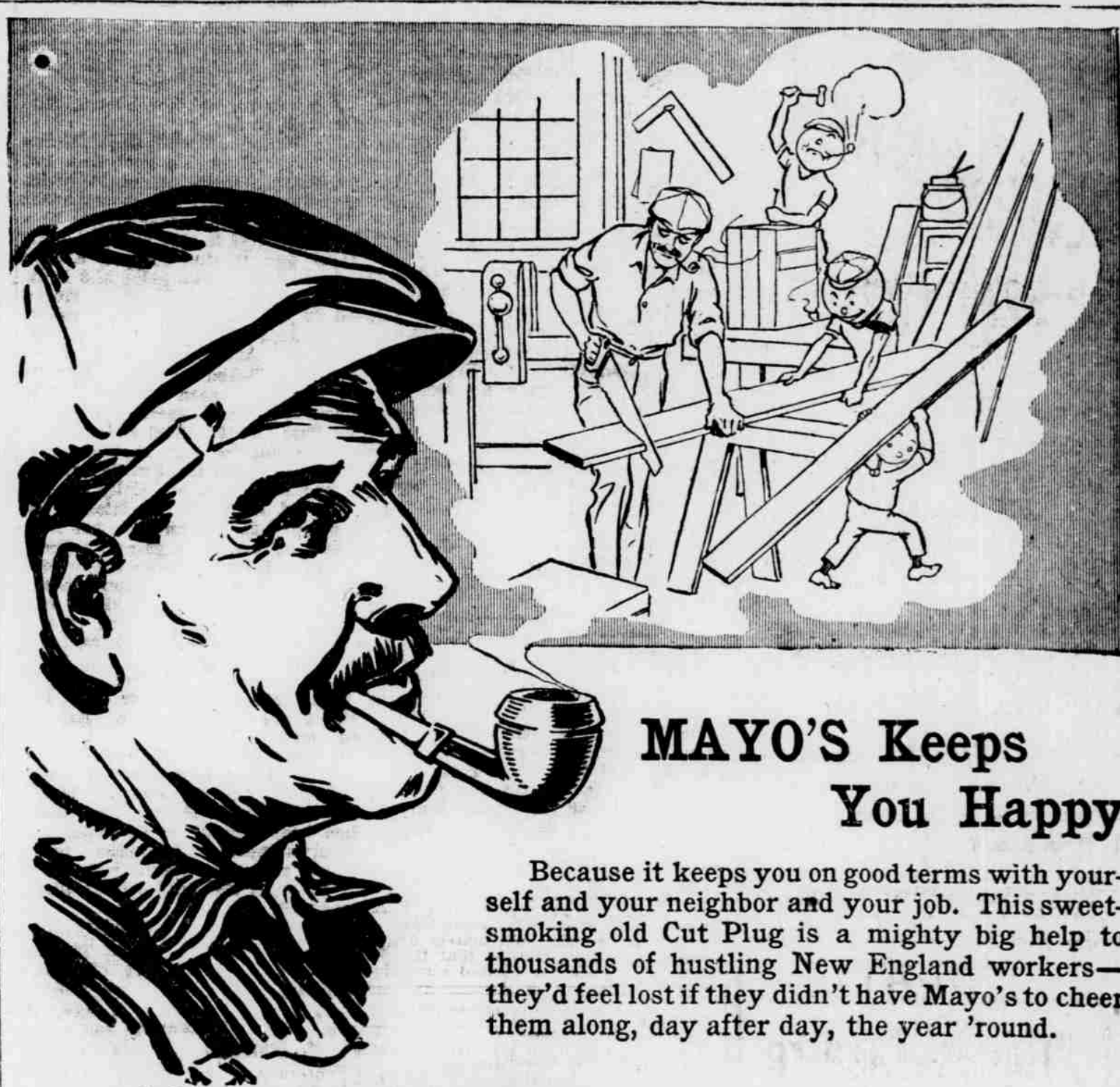
The regiment, on May 5, lost its commander when Colonel Brown, ill, left for home. Brief mention only is made of the hardships the only negro cavalry in the expedition endured. It received no clothes until May 13. The horses began to suffer early in the campaign from lack of forage and on March 25 they were further disabled when their shoes began to wear out. The first supply of coffee, hard bread and bacon received since March 18 was furnished the men on April 20. During that time the command subsisted almost entirely on beef killed on the range and corn ground in small hand mills. No details are given concerning the scouting expeditions in which troop C from Ojo Federico, and Troop K from Dublin, were cut up at Carrizal.

The narrative of the Eleventh, the most detailed of the five submitted, contains extracts from the war diaries of the commanding officers and furnishes valuable sidelights on the campaign as viewed during its critical period. Arriving at Colonia Dublan on March 22, the regiment was split, four picked troops under Major Howze moving south on Villa's trail, reaching Namiquipa on March 27. Four others, under Lieutenant Colonel H. T. Allen, who later became colonel of the Thirtieth, left March 30 for Namiquipa with verbal instructions in regard to the pursuit of the outlaw leader. Colonel Allen at San Antonio on April 8, was ordered to follow Pablo Lopez's trail.

Major Towze, unable to pick up Villa's trail in the Sierra Puras, into which range he had fled, skirted the mountains, hoping to capture the bandit when he emerged. On April 10, according to his diary, his "horses were thin and footsore, his men ragged and no food or grain was to be had in the country." Accordingly he decided to make for the Parral country and arrived at Santa Cruz de Herrera about the time the expedition was halted. He had marched 691 miles through some of the most difficult mountains in northwestern Mexico.

Colonel Allen, meanwhile, had been making marching history. Ordered on April 12 toward Parral, he led his men, after sixteen consecutive days of traveling, on a march that lasted the day of April 14 and the night of the 14th and 15th.

The situation that obtained during

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